



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

21. — *History of Friedrich the Second, called Frederick the Great.* By THOMAS CARLYLE. In Four Volumes. Vol. III. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1862. 12mo. pp. 596.

ON the appearance of the first two volumes of "Frederick the Great," we expressed our judgment of the work, and gave an extended analysis of its contents. This labor we hope soon to renew, on the issue of the final volume. The third volume commences with Frederick's accession to the throne, and embraces a period of little more than four years. The vividly dramatic style of narrative, the intense characterization of men and women by epithets which cling closer to them than their names, the lurid lights and dense shadows in description, the *clairvoyance*, real or seeming, which never rests on the outside, but penetrates the heart of history, — qualities which, notwithstanding the mongrel *patois* in which it was written, made Carlyle's "French Revolution" a profoundly instructive work, — are now combined with a moderately pure and generally intelligible English diction. The author's mannerism, contrary to usual experience, becomes in the lapse of years less strongly marked, and he now writes in a less annoying *Carlylese* than is still affected by his few remaining imitators.

-
22. — *The New Gymnastics for Men, Women, and Children. With a Translation of* PROF. KLOSS'S *Dumb-Bell Instructor, and* PROF. SCHREBER'S *Pangymnasticon.* By DIO LEWIS, M. D., Professor of the Essex Street Gymnasium, Boston. With Three Hundred Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 12mo. pp. 274.

UNLESS we had command of Dr. Lewis's illustrative plates, it would be impossible for us to convey any idea of his method, or of its results, both in the increase and in the multiplication of the physical powers. We see pictured on these pages postures and achievements, which would seem impossible had we not ample evidence of their realization. The body thus developed and trained bears, in the variety, delicacy, precision, and availableness of its machinery of limb and muscle, very much the same relation to the physical frame of the non-gymnast, which is borne by the mechanism of a ship's chronometer to that of the rudest and most mendacious wooden clock. The merit of this book is, that it describes the processes by which such results may be attained, and that it demands no public institution or costly apparatus, but shows how, with resolution, enterprise, and such *matériel* as may be at every one's command, the maximum of symmetrical and vigorous development may be reached. That there is increased need of gymnastic